3) To use a 3D chart, select the checkbox **3D Look** and select the type of 3D view (**Realistic** or **Simple**). This option is available only for column, bar, pie, or area chart types.
4) Click **Next** to make changes to data range, data series, and chart elements, explained in greater detail below.
5) When satisfied with the chart, click **Finish** to close the Chart Wizard.

**Note**

To recreate many of the charts shown in the following sections, select the **Column** chart type, **Normal** variant, with the **3D Look** option unchecked.

## Selecting data range

The data range contains all of the cells with data (including labels and categories) that should be included in the chart. In the Data Range step of the Chart Wizard (Figure 75), manually correct any mistakes in data selection for the chart.

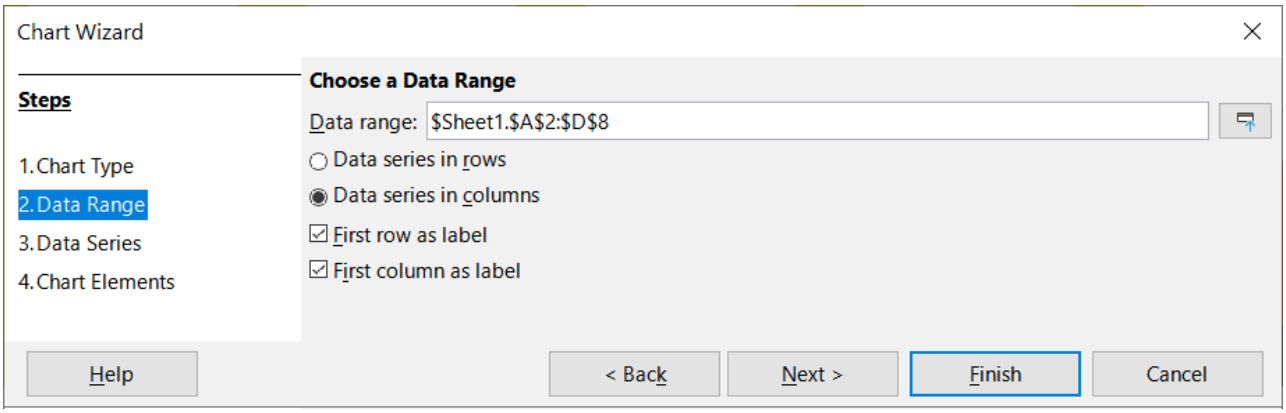


*Figure 75: Chart Wizard dialog – selecting data range*

To use the Data Range page:

1) If necessary, change the rows and columns used as data for the chart by editing the cell references in the *Data range* text box. Edit the cell references in one of these two ways:
   – Directly modify the text in the *Data range* text box.
   – Click the **Select data range** button to the right of the *Data range* box. Then use the cursor to select the data range(s) on the spreadsheet.
2) Specify whether the data series are arranged in rows or in columns. In the example data, shown in Figure 72, the data series are in columns.
3) Select whether to use the first row, or first column, or both, as labels.
4) Click **Next >** to move to making changes to the data series (Figure 76).
5) When satisfied with the chart, click **Finish** to close the Chart Wizard.

**Note**

If the syntax for a data range is not correct, Calc highlights the *Data range* text box to indicate the error and disables the **< Back**, **Next >**, and **Finish** buttons.

### *Selecting non-adjacent data*

To create a complete data range from multiple cells that are not next to each other, use a delimiter between individual ranges. For example, the English (USA) locale uses a comma as a